

# DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, called for the 21st of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the National Convention hall, at Troy, N. Y., to elect delegates to the National Convention, will convene at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 21st of June, 1872. It is hoped that the several large committees will call en masse to give means to elect their delegates to the State Convention. Each town is entitled to one delegate and one for each 2000 or larger fraction thereof, and for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election.

Chairman Geo. H. Seymour, N. Y. May 26th, 1872.

## A MORNING TRAIN FROM TROY.

By the following letter just received, it will be seen that there is a prospect that we may soon have a morning train from Troy.

East Dorset, Vt., May 26th, 1872.

My Editor:

Dear Sir:—Will you please state in your next issue that the Troy & Boston R. R. Co., will, if desired by the people on the line of the Western Vt. R. R. and the Harlem Extension R. R. Co., run their morning train to State Line connecting with any train the Harlem Extension may have there to meet them. Said train will leave Troy at about 8 a. m., and run to State Line in about twenty-five minutes.

D. L. KENT.

If we understand the above letter it means a morning as well as an evening train from Troy. We know that the people of the Western Vermont Valley unanimously desire such a train and will regard it as an evidence of a disposition on the part of the Troy & Boston Co. to accommodate the people of this valley. The Harlem Extension will of course take advantage of this offer, and we hope before our next issue, to see the arrangement carried out, to the great advantage of the marble business, summer business and other interests of this valley, as well as for the mutual benefit of both railroads.

P. S. Since writing the above we have seen two of the officers of the Harlem Extension road and they assure us that they will make the connection on their part, and if possible will induce the Troy & Boston Co. to run their trains to North Bennington. We hope the Troy & Boston Co. will do this, and having begun a good work, not stop until the railroad connections between this valley and Troy are satisfactory to our citizens and the business men of that city.

If our efforts to induce better connections between the Harlem Extension and Troy & Boston railroads prove successful, as we have every reason to believe they will, we shall feel that the Journal has "not lived in vain." Letters from prominent business men of Troy and railroad officials of that city confirm us in the belief that from this time forward there is to be a better state of feeling all around.

## GREELEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Horace Greeley has retired from the Editorship of the *Tribune*, in order that he may not labor under the stigma of blowing for himself, and has established his headquarters at the Astor House, whence he has launched forth his letter of acceptance which we give below. It is a plain straightforward document, and explains the Cincinnati platform as Greeley understands it, and shows, in a measure, where he may be expected to stand in case of election:

"GENTLEMEN:—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d inst. until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country and judge whether it was approved and ratified by the mass of their fellow citizens. Their response, from day to day, has reached me through telegrams, letters and the comments of journalists, independent official patronage and indifference to the smiles and frowns of power. The number and character of these demonstrations, unpurchased and unsolicited, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as a harbinger of a better day for the Republic. I do not misinterpret this approval, as especially complimentary to myself nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentlemen with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as spontaneous and desired tribute to that admirable platform of principles, wherein, your convention so tersely, so lucidly and so forcibly set forth, the conviction which impelled, and the purposes which guided its course. A platform which casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and bygone feuds embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day.

Thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or evil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly, epitomized as follows:

First. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained and enjoyed and respected forevermore.

Second. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there should be henceforth no proscribed and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

Third. That subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain equal rights of all citizens our policy should aim at local self government and not at centralization. That civil authority should be supreme over the military. That the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the sure guard of personal freedom. That the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with the public order, and that there should be no federal abridgment of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants, by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

Fourth. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage, shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inoperably forbidding his re-election.

Fifth. That the arising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them, through their representatives in Congress, whose action the President must neither overrule by his veto or attempt to dictate nor presume to punish by bestowing office only, on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not.

Sixth. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation, and acquisition by cultivators and not recklessly squandered on the projects of railroads, for which people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

Seventh. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal franchise is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

Eighth. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

Ninth. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow citizens, who as soldiers or sailors upheld the flag and maintained the rights of the republic shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably acquitted.

These propositions so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them as I do, as the basis of a true and beneficent national reconstruction, of a new departure from jealousies, strifes and hates, which have no longer adequate motives, or even a plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, prosperity, and mutual good will.

In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish their truncheons and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and strengthened. In vain do the whippers in of parties, once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against staying and bolting and traitor men nowise their inferiors, as traitors and renegades and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your course their own fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it out to triumph.

In this fact, and with the distinct understanding, that if elected I shall be President not of a part, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, north and south, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them forgetting that they were enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours gratefully,

HORACE GREELEY.

## GREELEY THEN AND NOW.

The *Utica Herald* calls attention to how Horace Greeley stood last fall and how he stands now. Last September Greeley sent his delegates to the New York State Convention with the draft of a platform on which he said "they wanted to make a fight." Here is an extract from it:

In this alarming crisis in city and State affairs, the republican party refers all good citizens to its record, as their warrant for giving it their fullest confidence and support in the campaign, now formally opening, of the honest men against the thieves.

It abolished slavery.

It led in the suppression of the rebellion.

It preserved and enlarged the Union.

It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing.

It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the last three years.

It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty million dollars per annum.

It has preserved peace on the border.

It has won a friendly adjustment of the threatening troubles with Great Britain.

III. For its conspicuous share in this beneficent record we endorse the national republican administration.

We reaffirm the platform of principles laid down by the last Republican Convention.

And on these principles and this record with the ticket this day chosen, we appeal to all friends of honest government of whatever previous party association, for aid in the triumphant victory we unitedly pledge ourselves to win.

## WINDING UP OF CONGRESS.

The present session of Congress is drawing to a close and bills are brought up and passed or rejected with the usual haste and recklessness. Willard's supplementary apportionment bill has passed the senate and become a law, so that Vermont will retain its present number of representatives. The passage of the bill was almost entirely

due to the personal exertions of Mr. Willard, and that together with a very good record in the House, will bring him prominently before the people of the district for reelection.

The senate, in secret session, have passed a supplementary resolution to the Treaty of Washington, withdrawing the claims for indirect damages and establishing this as the basis on which future negotiations of like character, between the two countries, shall be arranged. This looks very much like backing down on the part of our government, but people generally will be better satisfied to have the matter settled in this way than to have it dragging along with a continual prospect of trouble ahead.

## SENATOR FERRY DEFIES HIS POSITION.

At the time of the senatorial fight in Connecticut between Senator Ferry and Gen. Hawley it was supposed by some and claimed by the liberals that Ferry would support Greeley, but like many other leading men whom they claim he turns the cold shoulder to them as will be seen by the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 16th, 1872.

Hon. J. B. Ferry, Stamford, Conn.:

My Dear Sir:—I thank you for your congratulations. They are peculiarly gratifying from so old and valued a friend as yourself. I do not know why any one should misapprehend my political position on account of what has happened. I have never concealed my opinions. My record in the Senate is open to everybody. I believe as firmly as ever in the doctrines which I have advocated for the last sixteen years, ever since the republican party had a national existence. There are certain ideas, indeed, which have grown into prominence since the passage of the acts of reconstruction, in which I do not believe. I do not believe in the continuance of political disabilities after good results are attained, and a single good result. I do not believe in mis-called civil rights bills, subversive of local self government and destructive of the school system of whole groups of states. I do not believe in the re-enactment of the klu-klux law, after it has expired by its own limitation and has accomplished all that was originally alleged to be its purpose. The truth is, that since the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution of the United States, and the closing of the war question, our foreign relations and our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue are again assuming their natural prominence.

To intrust these great interests to an administration made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley would be mere midsummer madness.

The administration of the State department during the last three years has preserved for the nation an honorable peace in midst of the most delicate and embarrassing complications, both with Great Britain and Spain, while that of the treasury has steadily enhanced the public credit and promoted the business interests of the country. I do not appreciate the wisdom of those who, instead of all this, would press an untenable claim on England at the risk of the peace of the Union, and the safety of every principle of international law and would diminish permanently the specie reserves in the federal treasury to ten or twelve millions of dollars at whatever hazard to the public credit there are other matters to which I might allude, but these are perhaps enough. You and I will continue in the old republican track. If new issues arise we will think and act as our convictions of expediency and duty require, and always be hopeful for the future of our country.

Yours Truly,

O. S. FERRY.

## THE WALLOOMSAC RAILROAD.

The Troy Press of Monday last says: "All but four thousand dollars of the amount required from Bennington to build the Walloomsac railroad has been raised. Eleven thousand dollars was raised on Saturday last. H. W. Putnam it is said will subscribe the balance."

That sounds a great deal more like business than the repudiation howl that has been kept up by the Bennington *Free Press* for the past year.

We say again to the Walloomsac managers go ahead and build your road, and you will have the respect of everybody for your pluck.

We have given you some good advice in a plain way about this railroad matter and now say if the business men of Bennington feel that their prosperity depends upon the building of the Walloomsac, by all means they should take hold and do it. We have always thought and still think the old line should be run so as to obviate the necessity of this large outlay of money for a new line to Troy but if Bennington thinks otherwise she has a perfect right so to do, and we would not put a straw in her way.

## THE MILK QUESTION.

The amount of milk carried over the Harlem Extension is constantly increasing, the number of cans daily being now 375, or 15,000 quarts against 290, the largest amount carried last year. The price for the past month has been cut down to a point where it ceases to be profitable as compared with cheese and butter making, but the hope of a better price in future, and the dislike for change induces the farmers to hold on, and we advise them to stick to it, for matters are slowly but surely tending towards the desired result.

The *Tribune's* expose of the nefarious practice of the middlemen in New York is explicit, giving the names of many who have been caught in the act of adulterating milk and laying the blame of high prices and impure milk where it belongs. This had the effect to stir up the consumers and they are ready and anxious to aid the farmers in any plan that will remedy the evil.

It seems that now is the proper time to commence the work of reform in good earnest. Nearly all the societies on the different roads have held meetings and adopted the resolutions recommended by the Vermont and New York Association, and are now waiting and anxious for some one to take the lead. To set the thing moving a meeting of our Association has been called at Library Hall Bennington on Wednesday May 29th. A full attendance is desired.

## THE LECTURE BUSINESS.

The lecture bids fair to increase in importance and interest each year. The pamphlet issued by Mr. B. W. Williams of the American Lecture Bureau, 114 Washington St., Boston, contains a list of some of the most distinguished men and women in this and other countries. It is stated that no such list was ever before presented to the public. This business of furnishing lectures is a perfectly legitimate one and saves a vast amount of trouble to both lecturers and committees. The agency receives its commissions from the lecturers only, and no extra price is charged to committees. The lecturers can afford to pay for having their routes made up and their correspondence attended to. Mr. Williams furnishes not only lecturers but eminent readers and musicians; send for his pamphlet. It contains no advertising and is devoted simply and entirely to this business.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST DORSET, May 27th, 1872.

My Editor:

Dear Sir:—Whether silence on the part of the community regarding the query in your issue of May 9th, as to the correctness of the report that this place was going solidly for Greeley, is to be taken as evidence of its correctness, or whether the idea seems too preposterous to require contradiction, your correspondent knoweth not. He can see no harm, however, in saying that so far as he has heard an expression of opinion, it has been universally and decidedly adverse to supporting, under any circumstances the Cincinnati candidates.

A feeling of distrust towards Mr. Greeley pervades this community, and there exists a settled conviction that it will not do to place in so responsible a position a person of whom it is with truthfulness said that he has been "up on every side of every public question which has come up save one" that of protection. We cannot forget that in the darkest hours of the rebellion, when every loyal heart was yearning for words of comfort and hope the general gloom was deepened by that pusillanimous note of alarm and retreat signed H. G.

Neither can we readily forget those touching negotiations upon the Canada frontier with the rebel Saunders and others, which so disgusted every manly soul.

We cannot but feel in common with many others that had his advice been taken at almost any time during the rebellion, it would have brought great disaster upon the nation.

This is not saying but that he possesses some commendable qualities, but they are not of that character which commends him to us sufficiently to receive our suffrages, and I suspect that when the roll call is uttered next November, so far as this little community is concerned, the name of Horace Greeley will be but feebly sounded.

Respectfully Yours,

REPUBLICAN.

## OBITUARY.

Died in Manchester, May 24th, Hon. John S. Pettibone, aged 86 years.

The subject of this memoir was a native of Manchester, where his long career of public service, will be held in remembrance by surviving fellow citizens, when the names of most of us will be lost in the vortex of the revolution incident to this transitory world. The writer of this article known Judge Pettibone from early life. He descended from the family of one of the early settlers in town, whose genealogy is traced several generations. He was a graduate of Middlebury College about the year 1811, did not enter any of the learned professions as did most of his class mates, but turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which his pen did some valuable service in subsequent years. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jefferson school. The war of 1812, found him with our army on the northern frontier—for which service he had been recently placed on the pension roll under a late law of Congress. He was acting as Lieutenant in a Battalion of volunteers at Missisquoi Bay, Canada East, in the campaign of 1813, under that veteran soldier, Col. Isaac Clark, more generally known as "Old Rifle," which place was captured and its military forces brought on as prisoners—on which occasion he was highly commended for his bravery.

Judge Pettibone was called much into public service by his fellow citizens, represented his town in the legislature seven years, where he originated several important measures, among others the abolition of imprisonment for debt and the right of men to sit as jurors though not freeholders. He was elected a member of the Governors Council in 1831, on what was then regarded as the anti-masonic ticket, was a judge of the County court, and several years judge of the Probate court for Manchester District, with many years of service as a justice of the peace, and other minor offices in his native town, was supported by his political friends as a candidate for Lieut. Governor of the State in 1836-37. He became a professor of the Christian Religion whilst in college, and in Theology was a Baptist, and for a long series of years was regarded as a strong pillar in the church of that denomination. He was a man of strong prejudices and independent thought which often led him into controversies, but he never cherished resent-

ment and was one of the kindest of neighbors and always a friend to those in trouble.

## SUMMER RESORT ITEMS.

Manchester village never looked handsomer than now, and the numerous strangers who have visited us during the past two weeks to select rooms for the summer seem to appreciate our beautiful shade trees and clean marble side walks. With improved railroad accommodations Manchester will require a large increase of hotels and boarding houses.

The Equinox House opens for the season on Saturday, June 1st, with encouraging prospects for early business.

Mr. Frank Field and family, of Philadelphia, are expected at the Equinox House in August.

Mr. W. T. Carter and family, of Philadelphia, will spend a part of the coming season at the Equinox house.

Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Theriat and the Misses Garner, of Washington Square, New York, will occupy their rooms at the Equinox house early in June.

Mrs. Henricks and family and Mr. and Mrs. Bage, of New York, with a party of Texas friends will spend the summer in Manchester.

Mr. De Witt C. Lawrence and family of New York have taken rooms for the summer at the Equinox House.

Mr. H. K. Corning and family of New York called for Europe about two weeks since.

Captain Oscar Coles of Aiken, S. C., will be at the Equinox House as usual in August.

The family of Mr. Robert Squires of New York called for Europe a short time since.

Mr. F. S. Bangs and family of New York will spend the summer at the Equinox House.

Mr. James A. Williamson and family of New York will be at the Equinox House as usual the coming season.

Dr. Chas. M. Allen & family of New York will spend July at the Equinox House.

Mr. W. G. Boulton and family of Philadelphia have engaged the same rooms at the Equinox House they occupied last summer.

Mr. George Bulkley and family of Southport, Conn., will return to the Equinox House for the summer.

Mr. Beckman De Feyster and family of New York have rooms engaged for July and August at the Equinox House.

Hon. Mark Skinner and family of Chicago are expected at the Equinox House on their return from Europe about the 10th of August.

Mr. J. Riker and family, of New York will occupy their old rooms at the Equinox house this season.

Mr. J. C. Jackson and family, of New York, have engaged the same rooms they had last season at the Equinox House.

Mr. I. N. Phelps and family, of New York, are expected at the Equinox house as usual the coming summer.

J. Harsen Rhodes, of New York, President of the Batcheller Manufacturing Co., of Wallingford, has been staying at the Equinox house with his family the past week.

Dr. R. Mangan, President of the National Trust Co., of New York, arrived with his wife and two daughters at the Equinox house Saturday evening last.

De Witt C. Lawrence, of the banking house of Lawrence, Brothers & Co., New York, was at the Equinox House a few days since with his family, selecting rooms for the coming summer.

Dr. Olmsted and family, of Hartford, Conn., who are making a carriage tour through the Green Mountain region, were at the Equinox House on Monday and Tuesday. We cannot imagine anything more pleasant than such a trip at this season of the year. Four parties of this kind left Hartford at the same time with Dr. Olmsted.

The Green Mountains of Vermont are becoming as famous for summer tourists as the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Every town in the Western Vermont valley will yet be filled with families from the large cities. Our railroad people should help build up this business.

Cyrus J. Lawrence of the banking firm of Lawrence Bros. & Co., New York, has taken rooms at the Equinox House for his family from June 1st.

Mr. J. H. Miller and family of New York have taken rooms at the Equinox House from June 1st.

The following are the arrivals at the Equinox House the past week: De Witt C. Lawrence and wife, Miss M. L. Lawrence, Master R. H. Lawrence, J. Harsen Rhodes and wife, 3 children and servant, Mrs. C. R. Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, Mrs. S. A. Sawyer, Miss Sawyer, E. B. Spaulding, D. R. Mangan and wife, Miss F. Mangan, Miss L. Mangan, New York; H. K. Olmsted and wife, Miss N. Olmsted, Miss M. Olmsted, Hartford Conn.

## NEW PATENT PUMPS.

Having received the Agency for the sale of H. H. Bannock's Patent Water and Cereals Pumps in Vermont, I can give you a full and complete description of the pump. I would say to those in need of pumps that I am prepared to set up Pumps and WHEELS TO GIVE FULL SATISFACTION or no sale. These pumps are constructed on an entire new principle of Force and Suction combined, and will draw water with ease where the old style will not work at all. They also have a cylinder in which the valves and plunger work when worn can be exchanged for a new one, which makes it equal to a new pump, for a trifling expense. They are manufactured from White Pine, with Iron Handle, Spout and collar, and for a better reason than I can give, I refer you to a few of the many reliable parties who have them in use, viz: Peter Wyman, O. C. Waterhouse, W. W. Palmer, N. E. Thayer, and others. I will also furnish you with a full set of plans, for carrying water underground, on short notice made from the best Iron Timber.

O. F. BOYNTON, Agent.

Factory Point, Vt., May 26th, 1872. 1493

## J. M. RUSSELL.

BLACKSMITH AND

## CARRIAGE IRONER.

has the best stock of all kinds.

## JOBING.

done at short notice and at reasonable prices.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO HORSE AND CARRIAGE WORK.

and satisfaction guaranteed. The work done is INTERESTING AND

Horses from the city will be sold to suit customers. All work warranted.

Manchester, Vt., May 26th 1872. 11212

# TAKE A CERTIFICATE.

NORTH EASTERN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

BRATTLESDOWN, VERMONT.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY.

The Trustees in New York, Connecticut and the East.

IN OLD STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

DIVISION NO. 1.

For persons aged 40 to 50.

For each death, \$500.

For each death, \$1000.

For each death, \$2000.

For each death, \$5000.

For each death, \$10000.

For each death, \$20000.

For each death, \$50000.

For each death, \$100000.

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